

CHEMICAL IS DEADLY TO PESTS

New Insecticide for Eradication of Outworn and Other Plant Destroyers Is Used with Satisfactory Results.

A new insecticide for the destruction of cut worms, slugs and other insect pests in the soil has lately come into prominence abroad. It is in reality an old remedy, in that its use was discovered as long ago as 1874 when the French vineyardists were hunting for a remedy for phylloxera. Phylloxera is a root parasite of the grape, which, when first introduced into European vineyards, became epidemic and threatened to wipe out the wine industry. Enormous sums were spent by all the European governments to combat phylloxera and many remedies were suggested and given a trial.

Manner of Preparation. One of these remedies was a chemical substance known as sulpho-carbonate of potassium. This substance, which is a compound of carbon bisulphide and sulphate of potassium, has the property of slowly emitting sulphuretted hydrogen and carbon bisulphide for long periods of time when acted on by carbonic acid gas. The residue when this chemical reaction is complete is carbonate of potassium. Both sulphuretted hydrogen and carbon bisulphide are powerful insecticides. Carbonate of potassium is an extremely valuable fertilizer. The carbonic acid which is necessary to complete the reaction is a gas normally present in all soils. The method of application is to dissolve one pound of sulpho-carbonate of potassium in twelve and a half gallons of water, making a one per cent solution.

Tested by Experiments. Prof. Molinas who has recently conducted a series of experiments at the Anteb School of Agriculture, in the French Riviera, using sulpho-carbonate of potassium to kill out worms and slugs in the earthen and tulip fields, flower-growing for perfume manufacture being the principle industry of the Riviera. Describing his experiments Prof. Molinas stated in a recent publication: "My trials of sulpho-carbonate of potassium were conclusive. I found that with a dose of one per cent by volume, slugs and cut worms were quickly killed. The solution was applied by means of a watering-can, without rose, in the case of carnations, the roots of which were by contact with a rose in the case of tulips, since the whole surface of the bed required treatment. When the tulips were hoed, a fortnight later, very numerous dead slugs were found; conclusive proof of the efficacy of the treatment. The slightly viscous liquid seems to act, in some cases, as much by contact as by liberation of asphyxiating gases. Thus earth worms, surprised whilst creeping on the surface, wriggle as soon as wetted with the solution, and soon die. Sulpho-carbonate presents the advantage over carbon bisulphide of acting more slowly and for a longer time; of thoroughly wetting the mass of the soil to which it is applied; of persisting during several days; and of sparing no parasite. The most active insects fail to escape if sufficiently deep in the soil. All soils lend themselves to the treatment, whether clay, gravelly or sand; the quantity of liquid to be applied alone varies.

Effect on Carnations. "Tulips and carnations do not suffer from a dose of one per cent, or even two per cent. It is only when five per cent is reached that carnations show signs of suffering. But there is no need to exceed two per cent. Sulpho-carbonate, a by-product of carbon bisulphide manufacture, costs four dollars per 100 pounds at the factory in France. The cost does not thus seem high, and it would be logical to deduct the measure value of the potassium carbonate which is further pointed out that this substance is of no use for application above ground—"only underground parasites should be aimed at."

Serious Island Pest. Cut worms are about as serious a garden pest as there is in Hawaii. Any remedy that will kill the worms in the ground is worth trying. Sulpho-carbonate of potassium, according to recent French and Australian farm journals, if it can be obtained at reasonable cost, will prove of great value to small farmers in Hawaii.

That sulpho-carbonate is very deadly to the lower forms of animal life is further evidence by the fact that in Switzerland it is the standard phylloxera disinfectant, planters of new vineyards being compelled to dip their young vines, before planting them, in a solution containing three per cent sulpho-carbonate and one per cent soft soap.

City in Darkness Two Hours During Terrible Electric Storm.

NEW YORK, August 22.—(Associated Press by Federal Wire)—Five persons were killed and many injured by a lightning bolt which struck a bathing pavilion here yesterday during a terrible electric storm which left the city in total darkness for a half-hour. A panic-stricken 2000 bathers in the pavilion. Great crowds of people were at the beaches to escape the sweltering heat.

Heavy damage was done by the storm in Philadelphia and in parts of Connecticut.

WAR THREATENS CHURCH UNITY

Cardinals Striving to Prevent Division of Conclave as Result of Conflict.

ROME, August 22.—(Associated Press by Federal Wire)—The Cardinals are making a strenuous effort to prevent a division of the conclave as a result of the European conflict. Officials connected with the Vatican say the most probable candidates for the papacy are Cardinals Ferrata, Maffi and Delais.

The will of the late Pope Pius X requests that his successor grant his two sisters a pension of \$30 monthly for life, recommends for himself a modest burial at St. Peter's and beseeches God to forgive his sins, especially, the will states, since he became pontiff.

Professor Marchisava, the Pope's personal physician, says that he persistently implored the Pope to remember that his health was precious to the entire world, to which the Pope replied: "How can I be tranquil when millions of men are about to die? If I, who have the highest ministry for peace, cannot protect so many lives, who will I suffer for all about to die on the battlefields while I cannot help it."

BOSTONIAN CHECK FOR GOOD CAUSE

Figuring at the rate of five dollars per week as the cost of providing a tired and anemic mother and the members of her family with a vacation outing under the management of the Palama Settlement Association at the settlement camp on the windward side of Oahu, a check of \$55.15 sent to J. A. Rath, head worker of the association, by attorney B. E. Lang of the Juvenile Bostonians and Messrs. J. C. Cohen and J. H. Magdon of the Bijuju Theater, will mean summer vacations for seventeen families.

This fund was accumulated by taking a percentage of the profits of the playhouse for this specified purpose as announced by the management of the theatrical company and the playhouse when the Palama Settlement Association was making an appeal for funds to carry out plans of providing a fresh air outing to mothers and their families who could not otherwise afford to pass a period in the open air on the beach, with good meals, sea bathing and other influences tending toward good health. In respect to this donation to the Palama work the following correspondence was exchanged:

August 19, 1914.

Dear Sir:—We herewith enclose you our check for \$55.15. This is the contribution of Mr. Lang of the Juvenile Bostonians and ourselves to your worthy object of giving poor and deserving women and children a much needed outing. We regret exceedingly that the amount could not be much larger but trust that it will prove some help to you in your good work, for which you deserve the thanks of our entire community.

Wishing you every success in your efforts, we are, very respectfully yours,

CONSOLIDATED AMUSEMENT COMPANY.

By J. C. Cohen, President.

August 20, 1914.

Mr. J. C. Cohen, President Consolidated Amusement Co., Honolulu.

Dear Sir:—I beg to acknowledge with very hearty thanks the receipt of this day of your check for eighty-five dollars and fifteen cents as your donation to our Fresh Air Camp Fund. Please convey to Manager Lang of the Juvenile Bostonians our warm appreciation of this generous contribution which has made possible beautiful happy days for many tenement mothers and children. Thanking you also for your good wishes, I am, Sincerely yours,

JAS. A. RATH.

GOVERNMENT REMOVES CENSORSHIP ON CABLES

WASHINGTON, August 22.—(Associated Press by Federal Wire)—There will be no censorship over cable messages from the United States, and the matter of modifying the supervision over wireless stations is now under consideration.

Rules for the government censorship of cable messages were prepared some days ago to be put into operation in case of necessity. These regulations prohibited the sending of messages in code, or of messages that in any way violated the neutrality of the United States.

The Commercial Pacific Cable Company on August 15 made an official announcement that any attempt on the part of the government to place censors in its offices would be contested on the ground that such action would constitute "a form of unreasonable search" such as prohibited by the Constitution.

This together with the fact that Great Britain, France and Russia, on August 16, notified the United States through diplomatic channels that the censorship imposed upon the wireless companies was not regarded by them as necessary and that they did not believe the rules of neutrality required similar restrictions upon cable messages, probably influenced the action of the government today.

There are no less than seventy thousand cities, towns and villages in this country that may be reached by telephone.

TOBACCO WHEN SEE BRIGHT OUTLOOK

With Economical Basis of Production Established and High Prices Prevailing Success of Hawaiian Industry Now Seems Assured.

The tobacco industry was started in Hawaii in 1908, when a company was formed which commenced work in Kona about the first of June of that year. Land was cleared, a crop planted and the initial equipment of plantation buildings begun.

That season was one of Hawaii's infrequent dry years. The drought of 1908 caused heavy loss to the cattle owners, cut down the 1909 and 1910 sugar yields and cut off the new tobacco crop. The tobacco company was undercapitalized for any such contingency, and the next year work had to proceed on a very meager basis.

Encouraging Prices.

Four bales of 1908 leaf were sold in 1909 at prices up to \$1.25 per pound, which gave new heart to those who had made this beginning, and it was decided to plant up to 250 acres of crop in 1910. These plantings were made for twenty miles all through the Kona district, for experimental reasons, to determine where this crop might be grown to best advantage.

As the industry was new, a contract basis of one cent per pound of green leaf was set as being a fair valuation. During 1910 more than 1,300,000 pounds of green tobacco was harvested and delivered to the Kona Tobacco Company and handled as best it could be with the absolutely inadequate equipment of the company. The green leaf basis was adopted because the company had the only tobacco barns in Kona.

At this stage in the industry an expert was secured who had extravagant dreams of values for the Kona crop. His dreams were infectious. The shareholders placed him in charge of the company and provided abundant means at his disposal for the conduct of the business along the lines he recommended. The 1910 crop was taken east to market the summer of 1911, but for a variety of reasons the prices realized for the crop fell far below those which the expert and the shareholders had anticipated. The crop of 1911 and a portion of the crop of 1912 were lost in a disastrous fire which destroyed the extensive packing houses of the company.

Faith Still Prevailed.

The shareholders still had faith, and again put up funds for growing a crop in 1913 and for replacing the packing house. When this crop was harvested the plantation shut down for one year, or until there should be more positive demonstration of values which would warrant further investment.

A separate company, the Hawaiian Tobacco Plantation Company, was formed in 1909, with a plantation at Keahou. Tobacco growing was also attempted by W. R. Castle at Puna, twenty miles south of the Kona Tobacco Company's seat of operations. Jared G. Smith also opened up a separate plantation at Honouliuli, one and a half miles distant from the Kona Tobacco company's plantation.

The latter grew a heavier crop in 1911, twenty acres in 1912, and four acres in 1913. No tobacco has been grown in Kona this season.

The four concerns mentioned here-with have invested about \$400,000 in the business. The foregoing describes in brief the physical aspects of the situation.

Quality Pronounced Good.

The tobacco industry was started six years ago on a commercial basis because various Eastern and European manufacturers to whom sample lots grown experimentally in Kona and Hanalei had been sent had expressed highest opinion of the quality of the Hawaiian grown tobacco. The opinion had been freely and repeatedly expressed that Hawaiian leaf possessed exceptional merit, would be much sought after, and would command ready sale.

Looking back at the six years of practical experience it is easy to see where mistakes were made. Apparently the principal mistake was in assuming that a new product from a country having no established reputation as a source of fine tobaccos would find no difficulty in competing on even terms of merit with the tobaccos already well known to the trade.

A great advance has been made in the methods of curing and handling the crop of 1913 over the crops of 1908 to 1910. While the 1913 crop was a very small one it is of exceptionally fine quality and has been handled and prepared for market as no other crop grown here before.

Cigar Factory Started.

A cigar factory established at Keolu in 1911 was destroyed in the fire of 1912. A second factory started in 1913 is still in operation. The cigar business, using Hawaiian leaf, has passed through almost as many vicissitudes as the plantations. There have been many experiments conducted with blank sizes, shapes and styles, but a cigar blend has finally been established and is now being manufactured, which equals any average Havana cigar now on the market.

Thus after seven years of experimental work—the costliest kind of experimental work, that of commercial exploitation—it has been absolutely proved that the very finest quality of cigar tobacco can be grown successfully in Hawaii.

Growing a crop successfully means that it can be produced at a profit. This has also been established. The tobacco industry was first attempted in Hawaii

The German Point of View of the War

By Ernest Richard, in The Outlook.

"The present situation arose not from temporary conflicts of interest or diplomatic combinations, but is the result of ill-will existing for years against the strength and prosperity of the German Empire."

This sentence, taken from the Kaiser's speech from the throne on August 4, is the view of the present war held by the German people. They expected it for years to come.

Second War With France Was Necessary.

They felt all the time that after they had accomplished their national unity in a bloody struggle against France it would take another bloody war to defend and finally secure it.

The tone of the foreign press, not only of the countries immediately concerned, but of the others as well, did not allow them to be deceived as to the fact that they really had no friends and well-wishers, a view which the attitude of the American daily press confirms at the present moment. Smaller and greater incidents seemed to bring the smouldering antagonism to a violent issue every few years.

Refrained From War Again and Again.

Again and again the German government refrained from war because the apparent object of the controversies did not seem to warrant such a step, and by doing so exposed itself to suspicion of weakness both abroad and on the part of the public opinion of its own country.

France, which in a war of its own making had been fairly beaten, did not take its defeat as a god's sportsman should, but, feeling too weak to take its revenge unaided, tried to gain powerful allies that should help it win its battles.

Germany saw these efforts of her neighbor in continuous progress. No body was ever heard to tell France: "You have been beaten in a fair fight; you have lost, and if you are not strong enough for yourself, keep your peace."

France Was Menace to Peace of Europe.

No; everybody seemed to put France on her back and encourage her attitude, which was the real menace to the peace of Europe, while all the world was crying out against Germany, which had no other desire than to be left alone. It is not within the scope of this article to investigate whether this German view was correct, or why it is that France commands so much more of the sympathies of the nations than Germany does, nor have I the space to enumerate all the incidents which gave Germany that impression; for our purpose it is sufficient to know that the Germans had the feeling that the other nations, especially her neighbors, did all in their power to hinder them in their peaceful development of their resources and institutions; and they have enough to point at in justification of this view.

French Treachery to Western Civilization.

What was especially irritating in France's conduct to the German mind was this: That in her all-controlling desire for revenge the Republic that forever was boasting of her progressive and democratic spirit allied herself to Russia, the stronghold of absolutism and reactionism, the representative of a semi-barbaric civilization, and in this way, honestly considered in Germany as treachery to Western civilization and culture.

The Russian and Pan-Slavic movement upheld the claim of those Germans who insisted that a great struggle between the Slav and the Germanic nations was unavoidable.

England's Deep-Rooted Hatred.

Whether these views were right or wrong, they are held by a great many Germans, and they explain the increased bitterness Germans felt when they found England, for fear of having to share her commercial profits with Germany—England, their nearest racial kin—arrayed on the side of the enemy of the race and of the Germanic culture, of which she was the leading exponent. How deep-rooted the German view must be, the hatred against us, if it leads to such unnatural alliances with the representatives of everything that is hostile to the professed ideals of these nations.

Determined to Be Prepared for the Worst.

The result was a grim determination to be prepared for the worst. The last years had brought an improvement in the relations between Great Britain and Germany; but the German mind was not so easily reconciled as the tone of the anti-German press in France and Russia especially, became so violent that anybody who saw their reflex in the German press and was in touch with German public opinion knew that the outbreak was near.

Let me quote only two incidents out of many which show that the Austrian-Servian war was only the spark that during a period when there was a world's shortage of the finest types of cigar tobacco and very high prices prevailed. The initial costs of production were high up to 1912, because up to that time it was assumed that very high returns would be realized on the product. This realization did not occur.

Tried to Reduce Cost.

Hence, beginning with the crop of 1912 a serious attempt was made on at least one plantation to scale down the cost of production to a point where profits would be realized even if only low prices were obtained for the product. In its crop of 1913 the Honouliuli plantation demonstrated that tobacco can be produced in Hawaii and sold at a profit, at one quarter the cost of producing the 1910 crop.

Sales of tobacco grown at Honouliuli on the lower basis of cost of production have been made during the last thirty days at \$1.45 per pound. This is an indication that the earlier hopes of those who have risked large sums in the establishment of a new industry in Hawaii are capable of realization.

WANTS ORDINANCE TO FIT HIS PLANS

Edward C. Pettit, Who Proposes to Build Theater, Criticizes Restrictions.

Tentative plans for a new moving picture theater to be situated in the center of a city block were submitted to the board of supervisors yesterday by Edward C. Pettit. Accompanying the plans was a request that the board decide if the plan violates section 107 of the city ordinance, requiring that theaters have at least one frontage on a street.

The lot on which the proposed theater is to be erected is 300 feet in length, lying between King and Hotel streets, and the plans contemplate erecting the building almost in the exact center of the lot. There would be ample vacant space around the showhouse on all sides, at present. There is nothing, however, to prevent this space from being taken up by buildings erected in the future.

Criticizes Ordinance.

In submitting his plan, Mr. Pettit states that the provision of law requiring theaters to have at least one frontage on a street appears unreasonable, and has the effect of retarding progress. He cites New York and other large cities where theaters are placed in the center of the block provided certain other requirements of law are complied with to safeguard the public. He also states that the requirement of an eight-foot open court each side of a theater is impracticable by reason of what he terms the extravagant use of land which brings a high price per front foot. This he says will prevent the building of a modern theater in any locality where it would pay.

Mr. Pettit also states that the provision of law regarding exits should read "to open to fireproof passage to the street or alley, or open court, each side of the building." He also suggests amendments to the provisions regarding the dimensions of steps, for greater safety, and the placing of the asbestos fire curtain.

Waste of Space, He Says.

Regarding the requirements for four foot aisles, increasing one-quarter inch for every foot, Mr. Pettit says this is too great a waste of seating space to admit of any owner building a theater less than a three-foot aisle, increasing one quarter inch for every five seats. The provision of the grade of aisles, not less than one quarter inch per foot, also comes in for criticism. Mr. Pettit says this is against all modern design as the floor should be in the form of a parabola from a point four seats from the front. He also adds that other necessary restrictions which should be imposed for theater construction are not provided for.

Linseed Oil FOR FARM USE

Raw linseed oil, just as expressed from flax seed, either Calcutta or Australian, is the best for application to wood, enhancing its durability and preventing decay, as well as making it wear smoothly to the hand. The oil fills up all pores in the wood, cements there, and prevents the entrance of moisture and fungus spores.

All farm and garden tools made of wood, or having wooden parts or handles, when new, should be washed clean of all dirt, and then as much raw oil as they will absorb should be applied by means of a flannel, rag, or a brush, choosing a hot day for the purpose. This should be placed in the sun, and the oil drive more should be given until they are saturated. Rake, spade, pick, axe, handles, etc., treated in this manner will outlast even the steel parts, if the tools are kept sheltered from the weather when not in use. Carpenters' and small wooden tools should be dealt with in the same way.

Farm vehicles, wheels, and wooden machines have their life much prolonged by an annual application of raw oil. Every farmer and gardener should keep a drum or bottle of this oil ready on the premises; its cost will be returned many times over. Those who try its valuable qualities never cease to use it.

SCHOOLS PREPARE FOR RESUMPTION OF STUDY

As vacation time approaches its close the different schools throughout the Territory are beginning to prepare for the opening of the new school year and likewise are more than 25,000 boys and girls beginning to hunt up their old books.

Completion of the new concrete school building at St. Louis College having been delayed somewhat the college has postponed the opening of its new school year from next Monday until Monday, September 7 next—Labor Day. The Convent of the Sacred Hearts, Fort Street, and the Academy of the Sacred Hearts, Kaimuki, will reopen a week from today.

All the territorial schools will be open for the new school year September 14. On this date it is expected that a large number of private educational institutions will also reopen.

The Misses Laola and Marjorie Booth, accompanied by their aunt, Mrs. Clara Schmidt, returned Saturday from a visit to Hawaii. They are the daughters of Mrs. Charles Booth. They spent two weeks in Waimea after which they visited Hilo and Puna, the guests of Governor John Baker. The Misses Booth are being extremely entertained during their vacation here. They will return to the College of Notre Dame next month.

RAILWAY PRESIDENT IS DANGEROUSLY ILL

SPOKANE, August 22.—(Associated Press by Federal Wire)—Darius Miller, president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, is reported dangerously ill in the Glacier National Park. Three special trains are rushing from his home in Chicago, carrying his family, physicians and nurses.

ARE YOU GOING ON A JOUENEY?

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be packed in your hand-luggage when going on a journey. Change of water, diet, and temperature all tend to produce bowel trouble, and this medicine cannot be secured on board the train or steamer. It may save much suffering and inconvenience if you have it handy. For sale by all dealers. Beeson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

MRS. HERRICK IS SHOT BY MRS. CRAIG

Frenzied Woman Enters Home of Her Enemy and Fires—Bullet Causes Slight Injury—Tragedy Due to Family Trouble, is Believed.

(From Saturday Advertiser.)

While suffering from what is believed to have been a fit of temporary insanity, Mrs. John Craig, wife of a local contractor, shot Mrs. Charles Herrick in the right hip yesterday afternoon shortly before five o'clock. Herrick's wound is not serious. Mrs. Craig was arrested by Sergeant of Police Enright and was released under \$1000 bail.

At the time of the shooting, according to Mrs. Herrick, she was sitting at her sewing machine sewing, at her residence at 230 Beretania street. Her son Charles was in the room with her. Without any warning she says, Mrs. Craig suddenly rushed into the room. She had a thirty-two caliber revolver concealed under a handkerchief in her hand. As Mrs. Herrick turned to see who the intruder was Mrs. Craig fired, the bullet striking the former in the right hip.

Pursued by Mrs. Craig.

She staggered from the chair upon which she was sitting and ran from the house through a back entrance. Mrs. Craig followed her about thirty feet when Mrs. Herrick dodged into the rear entrance of a Japanese restaurant, where she concealed herself. Mrs. Craig then ran back to the Herrick premises and left by the front entrance. She ran down Beretania to Union street, thence to her husband's place of business near Garden Lane. Wildly excited, the woman halted in front of the building and fired another shot into the grounds. Her husband ran out of the building and with considerable difficulty succeeded in pacifying her. She was later taken to her home at Kaimuki street.

Appeared Irrational.

Mrs. Craig is said to have been acting in an irrational manner all through yesterday. In the morning she went to the home of Mrs. McQueen on Young street and said she would wait there until she caught Mrs. Herrick and that she would kill her on sight.

During the afternoon she went to the office of the Honolulu Gas Company, which is opposite the home of Mrs. Herrick. To one of the employees of the firm she stated that that was her husband's place of business and that she would remain there until he returned. She acted in a highly excitable manner and even went so far as to point out one of the employees of the firm as being her husband.

Tried to Pacify Her.

The officials of the Gas Company realized that the woman was irresponsible and made every effort to pacify her, meaning sending her to a hospital or to her home. Mrs. Craig suddenly left the office and ran to the residence of Mrs. Herrick, which is opposite the office of the Gas Company on Beretania street.

It is reported that the shooting of yesterday is the culmination of a family trouble that started here about five months ago and in which Mrs. Craig separated from her husband and Mr. Herrick separated from his wife. The marital troubles of the Craigs and Herricks were never aired in court, but it is reported that both couples eventually agreed to separate.

POPE HEARTBROKEN OVER WAR OUTBREAK

ROME, August 21.—(Associated Press by Federal Wire)—The will of the late Pope Pius X. requests that his successor grant his two sisters a pension of \$30 monthly for life, recommends for himself a modest burial at St. Peter's and beseeches God to forgive his sins, especially, the will states, since he became pontiff.

Professor Marchisava, the Pope's personal physician, says that he persistently implored the Pope to remember that his health was precious to the entire world, to which the Pope replied: "How can I be tranquil when millions of men are about to die? If I, who have the highest ministry for peace, cannot protect so many lives, who will I suffer for all about to die on the battlefields while I cannot help it."

Honolulu Proof

Should Convince Every Honolulu Reader.

The frank statement of a neighbor, telling the merits of a remedy, bids you pause and believe.

Here's a Honolulu case. A Honolulu citizen testifies.

Read and be convinced.

James C. L. Armstrong, Nuanu Valley, Honolulu, Hawaii, says: "I was a sufferer from kidney trouble for three years, and Don's Backache Kidney Pills completely cured me. I have had no return attack of the complaint during the past year. I cannot recommend this remedy too highly."

Don's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and stockholders at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50), or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name, Don's; and take no substitute.